





PubMed	Nucleotic	de Protein	Genome	Structure	PopSet	Taxonomy	OMIM	Вс	
Search PubM	led	▼ for Seratonin antagonists					Go Clear		
		Limits	Preview/Inde	ex His	story	Clipboard	Deta	ails	
		Display Abstr	act 🔻	Sort	▼ Save	Text Clip	Add Ord	ler	
	s	Show: 20 ▼	Items	1-2 of 2		·	One pa	age	
Entrez PubMe		1: Comp Biochem Physiol A Mol Integr Physiol 1998 Mar;119(3):833-8 ELSEVIER SCIENCE FULL TEXT ARTICLE					Related Articles, Books LinkOut		
			atriuretic ne	ntide-indi	uced secr	etory resno	nses in		

PubMed Services

Atrial natriuretic peptide-induced secretory responses in rabbit vs rat ileum.

Hardin JA, Brockway PD, Gall DG.

Gastrointestinal Research Group, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Related Resources

The aim of this study was to characterize and compare the effect of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) on ileal transport function in two common laboratory animals, the Hooded-Lister rat and the New Zealand White rabbit. ANP 1 microM produced a maximal increase in short circuit current (Isc) that was Cl-dependent in both rat and rabbit. The maximal response in rat tissue was twice the magnitude of that seen in the rabbit. Furthermore, the rabbit Isc response was rapid and transient compared with that of the rat. In both rats and rabbits, the ANP response was dependent on extracellular Ca++. Neural blockade had no effect on the rat ANP response but significantly inhibited the ANP response in rabbits. In the rat, the effect of ANP is mediated by seratonin (5-HT) acting through 5-HT2 receptors. In contrast, no role for 5-HT could be seen in the rabbit ileal ANP response. In intact tissue in both rat and rabbit, ANP stimulated a significant rise in cGMI levels. ANP had no effect on cAMP levels in either species. The findings suggest a separate and distinct mechanism for ANP-mediated intestinal Clsecretion in the rat ileum compared with the rabbit.

PMID: 9683416 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Pain 1979 Aug;7(1):69-78

Related Articles, Books, LinkOut

A double-blind controlled study of seratonin uptake inhibitor (Zimelidine) versus placebo in chronic pain patients.

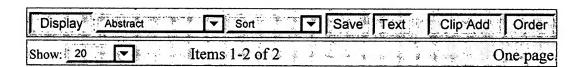
Johansson F, von Knorring L.

Forty patients with pain syndromes of both organic and psychogenic origin of at least 6 months' duration were included in a double-blind controlled study of a new rather selective serotonin uptake inhibitor, Zimelidine, versus placebo. Patients in the Zimelidine group experienced significantly more pair relief and tended to be able to reduce their need for analgesics more often than the patients in the placebo group. In the Zimelidine group 4 patients were excluded due to nausea and intestinal troubles versus only 1 patient in the placebo group. However, among the patients who completed the trial the side-effects were mild.

Publication Types:

- Clinical Trial
- Controlled Clinical Trial

PMID: 388295 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Write to the Help Desk
NCBI | NLM | NIH
Department of Health & Human Services
Freedom of Information Act | Disclaimer

i686-pc-linux-gnu Jul 16 2002 16:34:5